MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15 -Concert.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Jane.

NANHATTAN BEACH-8-Fireworks.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tartar. POLO GROUNDS-4-Easeball.
SCHUETZEN PARK (N. J.)-Plattdeusche Volkstest. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Cornival in Rome.

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### Business Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Thomas McGreevy, of the Dominion Parliament, was ordered to be arrested for declining to explain to the House his refusal to answer the committee's questions. === Forty persons were drowned by a cloudburst at Kellman, in Austria, ==== Elaborate preparations have been made for receiving the French fleet at Portsmouth, England. — An Ottawa correspondent tele-graphed that the Dominion Government was willing to secure reciprocity with the United States.

Domestic .- President Harrison and party reached Bennington, Vt., from Cape May, N. J.; the President made speeches at Newburg, Kingston, Albany and Troy. = Senator Quay and C. L. Magee, on the eve of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, have agreed to drop their differences. The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was opened in Washington. - The Mineola won the yacht race off Newport for the Cherry Diamond Club's gold cup. = The excitement in the Chicago wheat market has died out. = Hovey defeated Knapp in the tennis tournament at Newport, === Edward Everett Hale lectured on Columbus at Chautauqua.

City and Suburban.-The Union Pacific Railroad directors agreed upon a plan for extending its floating debt. === The Corporation Counsel gave the opinion that the Park Board has the power to oust the elevated railroad company from Battery Park. = Republican ward associations met in many of the wards of Brooklyn and General Stewart L. Woodford was warmly indorsed for Governor in his own ward. === An Italian bootblack was fatally shot in a fight in Mulberryst., and three men are charged with the murder - New-York defeated Boston at baseball. = Races in Morris Park : Loantaka, Tammany, Rey del Rey, Stockton, Schuylkill, Celia. Stocks active and strong early, closing at reactions due to realizations.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmer and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees, lowest, 70; average, 71 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for thre months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The people of Rochester are already looking forward with keen anticipation to the assem-. bling of the Republican State Convention three weeks hence. The hotel capacity is believed to be sufficient to accommodate all comers, and arrangements have been completed for holding the sessions of the convention in the Washington Street Rink. As a matter of course, Rochester will put its best foot forward in the hope that it may be favored as a convention city in

It was an interesting meeting which the agriculturists held vesterday in Washington. and many valuable papers were read. But the practical, common-sense farmer is hardly likely to accept without much discussion and confirmatory experiment the dictum that fertilizers act by changing the mechanical condition of of certain articles free of duty which have been scheme by which an official commission desigthe soil rather than by supplying plant food, guaranteed to the United States by this treaty. No doubt the mechanical condition of the soil which is brought about by farm operations and general treaty rights or stipulations, but by physicians," should visit the bedside of a hopeby the addition to the soil of various ingredients giving certain valuable considerations in a plays an important part in promoting fertility; special treaty of reciprocal covenants. The and at their discretion administer the "cup of but no farmer will be in a hurry to lose faith in nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus as plant States cannot therefore form any just basis for foods in obedience to the new theory just a claim to like privileges by any other nation promulgated.

presented yesterday to the National Board of occasions. Steam Navigation is the small number of persons killed in proportion to the immense numsupports, and prevented the collapse which cost to many lives. This Board cannot do a more popular or useful thing than to put forth all its influence toward securing such an amendment of the existing law as will put all passenger
Supports, and prevented the collapse which cost to many indication as to his present whereabouts point has been discussed again and again, notably by De Quincey, in a well-known essay, and prevented the collapse which cost to many as all the first six, prises nearly twice as many as all the first six, notably by De Quincey, in a well-known essay, and prevented the collapse which cost to many indication as to his present whereabouts point has been discussed again and again, notably by De Quincey, in a well-known essay, and prevented the collapse which cost to many as all the first six, the eighth doubles the number of all before, and notably by De Quincey, in a well-known essay, and prevented the collapse which cost to many as all the first six, the interest of the decision of these treaties entitled all prises nearly twice as many as all the first six, the only indication as to his present whereabouts of the negotiation of these treaties entitled all point has been discussed again and again. The new-York Tribune proposes a scheme for cit to wadel it for the purpose of recovering 105 to Wadelai for the purpose of necovering 105 to Wadelai for the citating class of the citating complete the complete of the deci

President Harrison's journey from Cape May to Bennington was not made under the most auspicious circumstances. Rain fell during a great part of the trip, though occasionally the sun broke through the clouds. One effect of the rainy weather was that fewer people gathered at the points where the Presidential train haited. Nevertheless, there were hearty greetings all along the route, and much enthusiasm was displayed when Mr. Harrison had time to address the people. Characteristic speeches were made by him at Newburg, Kingston, Albany and Troy; the most important at the lastnamed city, where the reception took on a formal character. This is President Harrison's first trip through New-York State. It is to be regretted that any adverse conditions existed, though they were not pronounced enough to create an unfavorable impression on his mind.

THREE MEN AT A HOTEL.

Senator Hiscock, Collector Fassett and Mr. Thomas C. Platt assembled and met together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday. These gentlemen are tolerably familiar with the streets, landmarks and institutions of this city. and in no special danger of being lost or misled by bunco-steerers. There is no reason, therefore, to suppose that they met for consultation as to the most hopeful means of escaping unshorn to the rural districts, and in the absence of this motive for a conference there appears to be much doubt in certain quarters concerning the object of their meeting. Some of our contemporaries have expended considerable time and energy in endeavoring to startle the community with various ingenious conjectures; but if there was a mystery they do not seem to have solved it.

hypothesis concerning the coming together of these gendemen, but we are able to upset several unwarranted suppositions, and if our friends and neighbors will continue this process of exclusion they may ultimately get at the truth. First of all, and with full recognition of the responsibility that we assume, we assert emphatically that Mr. Platt is not going to accept the second place on the Farmers' Alliance ticket and stump the State for General Jones and himself. And we call upon all persons and papers that have been preparing in good faith or otherwise to circulate a report to this effect to hamstring the story before it gets fairly started. Nor is it true that Senator Hiscock went out to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of accepting in person the chair of Homiletics and the Pastoral Charge in Leland Stanford University. We make this denial on all but the highest authority, and every self-respecting journal will consign to the waste-basket all dispatches from the West purporting to confirm this interesting but discredited report. There is still another surmise which we feel warranted in refuting forthwith and utterly. Collector Fassett is not intriguing with Colonel Lamont to run Bishop Vincent for the Presidency on the platform "America for the Chautauquans."

As we have said already, we do not know why Messrs, Hiscock, Platt and Fassett indulged in a triangular dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and spent a part of the evening together : but we have as good a right to guess as anybody else. As not a few of our readers may have surmised, the three gentlemen under consideration are Republicans of some distinction and influence. If they had been Democratic leaders probably their first impulse, on finding themselves in New-York on the same day, would have been to scatter in three directions for fear of coming in contact. But being Republicans their natural inclination was to meet and enjoy one another's society. We strongly suspect of the evening, and if so they must have found measuring the refiners' cost and profit. Cen- gives them no such title. The absurd carelessthe topic a particularly cheerful one, political trifugal costs 3.44 cents and granulated 4.12, ness of the error is apparent upon quotation of conditions and prospects being what they are. On the whole, we should not be in the least the others, as the result of his observations here of a cent. At times this difference has varied Secretary," etc. It was strange carelessness and elsewhere, that the party is in first-rate spirits and prepared to fight and win all over or down, but there is no larger profit for rethe country.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. The British Colonial Office is reported to have sustained the Canadian protest against the Reciprocity Treaty with Spain on the ground of the · most-favored nation" clause. So far as Cuba is concerned, the admission of the British contention that all the benefits acquired by the be shared with England and Canada would not tariff. This is not far from \$1 for every man, United States under the new convention are to render Reciprocity worthless. Spain is the chief competitor of the United States in the Cuban trade. Consequently, the advantages to head of the working population approaches more be derived from Reciprocity are obtained mainly closely that of the wealthy. at the expense of Spanish farmers, manufacturers and merchants. The British protest if sustained at Madrid will be renewed, however, at Rio, and if it be accepted there as valid the force of the Reciprocity policy will be greatly impaired. It is important, therefore, to consider the argument which the State Department can offer in its negotiations with Southern and nation" clause.

The question is not a new one, but has frequently been passed upon by the State Departthe ground that the "favored-nation" clause only covered gratuitous favors and did not touch concessions for equivalents, expressed or under President Jackson, supported this view the old prop of faith. of Secretary Adams, and argued that a covenant to give privileges granted to the "most favored while he modified his views last year in the office in his official explanations of the Hawaiian this compact was entered into secured to any firmed ill-health or acute bodily pain. These privileges were secured, not through any under the parity clause of the ordinary form of treaty." A striking point made in an elaborate report taken by Secretary Frelinghuysen on several bench to exterminate weak-minded valetudina-

As international law is supposed to embody the genius of common-sense, it is well to conber carried yearly on American vessels. The sider the subject in its practical bearings. The necessity of requiring sailing vessels to undergo United States, in its treaties with Brazil and the the same scrutiny as those propelled by steam | Spanish West Indies, agrees to remit its revenue was also emphasized by a telling reference to duties on coffee, sugar, molasses and hides. In Bloody Mary's head-torturer in his palmiest the recent calamity on the barge Republic. An return for these concessions various favors are days. inspection of that ill-fated craft would certainly extended to American exports as an equivalent.

reciprocal compensations. Or to put it in another way, the United States, by remitting its revenue duties in favor of Brazil and the Span- interest never. This ought definitively to disish West Indies, opens their markets to other countries which do nothing whatever to earn the concessions. This is not common-sense. Something for a fair equivalent is one thing; something for nothing is another thing alto- nature, would countenance no agency that could

gether. claim respecting these Reciprocity conventions divinity, would award to mankind a correspondis the right to obtain by similar treaties based ing quietus to that which awaits a runaway upon equivalents the concessions granted to the horse that has broken its back or a stray cur United States. The right may be claimed, but run over by a street-car. This dispensation is the favors cannot be purchased, because there not only inherently immoral. It suggests paganis no equivalent for the American free market ism of the lowest type. If the Society for for Southern produce. We do not believe that Ethical Culture can offer no better substitute Lord Salisbury will press the claim. He is for the august solace of despised Christianity, probably aware of a fact which the Canadians its adherents may well ask themselves whether find it convenient to forget, namely, that the further support is worth while. British Government in the discussions preceding the Reciprocity convention with Canada conceded that the "most-favored nation" clause did not cover commercial privileges based on reciprocal compensations and advantages.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF-SUGAR. Senator Carlisle, and his Democratic assoclates in the Senate and House with scarcely an exception, scoffed at the Republican tariff, asserting that it would not lessen the burdens of the people in the least degree. It may be profitable to see how this and other assertions then made by them contrast with the facts. Who does not remember, for instance, the scornful tone with which these gentlemen asserted that removal of sugar duties would never benefit the people at all, but would only enrich the Sugar Trust? They had no other answer to the claim that the new tariff would lessen by many millions the sum which the people, We do not pretend to possess authentic and and particularly the working millions, had to incontrovertible proofs to establish any single pay for the expenses of living. Was this Democratic assertion true?

Granulated sugar may be taken as a test of the grades most widely used, and crushed as a test of the higher grades. A few quotations follow showing the course of the market for six weeks before the new tariff passed, at intervals thenceforward until it went into effect

ipril 1, and for the last six weeks.	
Granulated.	Crush
aug. 30, 1890 6.05 cts.	6.75 c
lug. 30, 1800 6.75 ets.	7.19 c
ept. 6, 1890 6.75 ets.	7.06 c
	7.00 0
ept. 27, 1890 6.62 cts.	7.06 c
ept. 21, 1800 6.02 cts.	7.08 c
oct. 4, 1890 6.62 cts.	6.75 c
No. 6 1890	6.50 c
an 10 1801 3.01 Cts.	
eb. 14, 1891 6.12 cts.	6.62 c
Jarch 21, 1891 6.25 cts.	6.62 c
A 05 etc.	5.00 c
uly 11, 1891 4.25 cts.	5.00 c
uly 13, 1891 4.20 Cis-	5.00 0
nte 25, 1801 4.20 cts.	
Aug. 1, 1891 4.25 cts.	5.00 c
ug. 8, 1891 4.12 cts.	5.00 c
A 10 eta	5.00 c
lug. 15, 1891 4.12 cts.	
until and an and for civ	11/20/21/21

While crushed sugar is and for six v been more than 2 cents lower than before the act passed the price of granulated is from 2 to 2 1-2 cents lower. If a score of quotations of different grades should be given the result would be substantially the same. The consumers have gained something more than 2 cents per pound for the lower goods grades which are most largely used, and fully 2 cents on the more costly grades. During the period of transition, after the act passed but before it went into effect, the changes were unnatural, being largely governed by speculation in crude sugar, which could be imported for manufacture in March free of duty. Again, after the act went into effect, the great demand to supply depleted stocks caused some advance in price, and carpers exposed themselves to subsequent ridicule by asserting that the trust was going to make sugar cost as much to consumers as it had cost before. But since the market has settled the consumers are paying fully 2 cents less than they paid before the new tariff was enacted. The difference between centrifugal and granulated sugar is commonly accepted as as temporary fluctuations put the raw sugar up fined, as shown by the quotations, than there was before the new tariff was adopted.

Reckoning dutiable sugar alone, excluding the domestic products and free imports under the Hawaiian Treaty, the imports in twelve notes." months ending June 30 were 3,166,973,570 pounds. The difference of more than 2 cents per pound in cost means that more than \$63,000,000 has been saved to consumers in this country by a single clause of the new woman and child, and there is scarcely any other product of which the consumption per

LEGAL AIDS TO SUICIDE.

Professor Adler's suggestion, in his Plymouth lecture, that legal aid might properly be lent to suicide in certain cases offers a curious illustration of the lengths to which narrow speculation will sometimes carry an intelligent man. At no time have homilies against self-slaughter European Powers respecting the "most-favored been more needed than at present, when the exactions and irritations of a highly artificial civilization so often provoke to rashness. The faintest semblance of an effort to condone this ment. As early as 1817 that Department took | particularly contemptible species of moral cowardice ought not to pass unrebuked. When it receives the wide publicity of Mr. Adler's uttered opinions the danger is doubly insidious, implied. Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State accompanying, as it does, a creed that abolishes

As to the ethics of common suicide, Mr. Adler is perhaps sound enough, though the absence nation" only refers to gratuitous privileges, and of a high sense of moral duty from his reported does not embrace favors granted on the condi- grounds of objection is painfully conspicuous. tion of reciprocal advantage. Secretary Evarts, The occasional permissibility of suicide he, how ever, dwells on at length. Not content with Senate debates, followed the precedents of his citing isolated justifications, he manufactures new ones, defending vigorously the theory that Treaty. A citation from one of his dispatches legalized self-destruction would furnish a happy follows: "No treaty in existence at the time and merciful remedy for the miseries of conother nation the privileges as to the admission even goes so far as to formulate an amazing nated by the State, consisting of "three Judges of the Suprema Court and of three eminent less sufferer, calmly deliberate on his chances, concession of these privileges to the United relief." We have been staggered more than once of late by the preposterous mental evolutions of doctrinaire reformers; but this grotesque invention outdoes them all. Imagine The same view of the matter was three busy magistrates scampering from the rians, and three physicians, of opposite schools, wrangling with them in death-chambers over the desperate threes of moribund poltroons. Far from affording relief, this peripatetic tribunal would add new horrors to death, whose fiendish ingenuity would eclipse the best efforts of

It is no novelty to say that circumstances

sometimes excuse suicide, and a mere personal pose of Mr. Adler. Nothing, indeed, can be more suggestive than the difference of moral view implied. De Quincey, inspired by the loftiest idea of the nobility of our common for a moment degrade it. Mr. Adler, divesting The utmost which British diplomacy can it of every vestige of a claim to the likeness of

Mr. Adler, we believe, is one of those who oppose capital punishment. His reasons are, no doubt, purely humanitarian. But the Plymouth suggestion contemplates capital punishment of the most ruthless character, without offence, trial or sentence. For who can idecide when a human being has reached his extremity? Day after day invalids whose lives are despaired of | proud. and whose conscious moments are racked by pitiful anguish, confound their watchers by suddenly reasserting their hold on life, and rise to fight anew a brave battle with worldly trials to which no true man or woman abjectly succumbs. It would be sad indeed to deprive them of the chance by unhallowed interference; and the members of the Society of Ethical Culture, we suspect, would be the first to reject such an

THE NEW CERTIFICATES. The attempt to break the credit of the Government for some partisan end was always discreditable, and as critics have been made conscious of this by public censure their direct and open assaults have substantially ceased. But some Democratic journals have resorted instead to a less manly policy of undermining public confidence. It must be reckoned as part of such a policy that "The New-York Times" finds fault with the issue of certificates against the new Treasury note, which it represents as "a new currency with nothing but silver behind it," as if the certificates mysteriously increased the danger that large amounts of the notes might at any time be presented for redemption. It also suggests that the issue of such certificates is "of very doubtful legality."

The question of legality scarcely deserves serious attention. The Act of 1872 provided that any National banking association might deposit 'United States notes," and receive therefor certificates "in such form as the Secretary may prescribe." The Act of 1890 authorized an issue of "Treasury notes of the United States" upon the purchase of silver bullion, and gave them the same legal-tender quality and the same power of being part of the National bank reserves as were possessed by the United States notes of early issues. It would be a rather faint quibble to pretend that the Treasury note of the United States is not a United States note, or that power given in 1872 to the banks to obtain and hold certificates for the United States notes then outstanding did not extend to any United States notes subsequently issued.

"The Financial Chronicle," a journal which does not often lend itself to partisan uses, in an article which "The New-York Times" praises as a "very clear analysis," falls into a blunder so flagrant that one can hardly avoid suspicion that its article was not prepared by any trained financial writer of that paper, but provided for it by some politician. It says that the new notes are in the act "there named silver bullion Treasury notes," and argues that this title makes them differ essentially from the United States notes. Perhaps it might, but the act weeks ending October 4 centrifugal cost 5.94 such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes and granulated 6.62, the difference being .68 of the United States to be prepared by the for "The Financial Chronicle," if the words silver bullion were not seen to be part of the phrase "purchase of silver builion." Four times the act in subsequent clauses refers to the notes by name as "Treasury notes" always, and never once as "silver bullion Treasury

"The New-York Times" can hardly be supposed to blunder ignorantly when it asserts that the new notes have nothing but silver behind them. For in the same article it refers to the latter clause of Section 2 of the act, which provides that the Secretary "shall redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." The original bill did indeed provide that the notes might be redeemed in silver bullion, but this was stricken out after much dispute, and the clause quoted is that which defines the redeemability of the new Treasury notes. It is obviously untrue to say that they have nothing but silver behind them; the entire reserve of gold and silver in the Treasury is behind them.

It is foolishness to say that the issue of certificates against such of the notes as may be held in bank reserves adds in the least degree to the danger of the Treasury. If there is no difference whatever between these notes and the old United States notes, in the actual mode of redemption whenever either is presented, as there is none, the issue of certificates against both indiscriminately has no other tendency or influence than to insure recognition of the new Treasury notes as on the same footing of merit and value with the old legal-tender notes. That is a purpose which practical business men and sensible voters will approve.

PHOTOGRAPHING FORTY MILLION STARS One of the most impressive of the many services which photography has rendered to the other arts and sciences is about to be undertaken at various stations throughout the world by the members of the International Photographic Congress, and is nothing less than a complete telescopic picturing of the entire vault of the heavens. Many celestial charts have hitherto been prepared with great care and labor, and they indicate, with approximate accuracy, the position and apparent magnitude of thousands of stars But they are necessarily incomplete, mere skeletons of maps. They show the seven or eight thousand stars that are visible to the naked eye, and many more, it is true. But if they showed a hundred times more they would still have only begun the work of astronomical cartography; and, in the very nature of the case, it is evident that the further the work was carried by the means hitherto employed, the larger would be the number of errors in it.

Thanks to the camera, however, it is now possible to prepare a chart of the skies that shall be mathematically exact, and that shall show every cosmic body that is visible through the best telescopes. Up to and including the sixth magnitude, which marks the limit of unaided sight, there are between 7,000 and 8,000 stars. But passing that point the number increases in

carrying vessels on the same basis in this re- ing equivalents under a special contract of ing, in effect, that the imperilling of a para- stars. Before the task of cataloguing or mapping the work is made simple and easy. Through the tube of a telescope a star of the first magnitude impresses its image upon a sensitive plate in five one-thousandths of a second of time, and even the inconceivably distant orbs of the fourteenth magnitude only require thirteen minutes.

The plan of executing this great work is simple. A photographic plate, 24 by 30 centimetres, or a little less than ten by twelve inches, in size, will receive an impression of five astronomical degrees. Something more than 8,000 such plates, therefore, will cover the entire apparent surface of the sky. It is considered better, however, to use smaller plates, covering only two degrees each, and of these 22,000 are to be employed. They will be distributed in lots of from 1,000 to 1,500 each among eighteen observatories, in different parts of the world, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It may be five or six years before it is entirely done. But then, by arranging in proper order the 22,000 photographs, we shall have a complete and accurate map of the visible heavens, with more than forty million stars set down in their proper places, and with their apparent magnitudes correctly indicated. It will be an achievement of which both the astronomic and photographic arts may well forever be

The Giants may not win-their chances now are not so bright as they were-but baseball as it has been played this year gives proof that it is well entitled to the proud distinction of being the National Game.

A serious outbreak of yellow fever has occurred this season in Vera Cruz. For several years that ill-omened town has enjoyed immunity from the dread disease. During the three years ending on December 31, 1889, there were only nine deaths from yellow fever, or three a year. Last year the mortality rose to thirty-seven, but was light even then in comparison with the records of previous years, when as many as 747 victims have been buried in a single season. Whether yellow fever attacks the town or not, the mortality is always terrible in the Mexican port-ranging as high as ninety per thousand in 1889-a "healthy year," Consumption is the real scourge of Vera Cruz Much is said about the unsanitary conditions of Mexican cities, but it is ignorantly said. streets in Vera Cruz are thoroughly cleaned every day and compare favorably with those of American scaboard cities. It is not dirt that renders the city of the True Cross the most unhealthy in Christendom. It is the variable climate. The heat is ordinarily that of the torrid zone, but whenever a norther blows there is a sudden change of weather, a cold rain sets in and the temperature falls twenty degrees. It is a climate that induces pulmonary consumption. Even if Yellow Jack's flag were never seen there, it would still remain a city of the dead.

Chicago is rent with strife over the bichloride of gold cure for dipsomania and its originator. At least half a dozen alleged discoveries are in the field. Meantime the Chicago lockup receives as many dipsomaniaes as ever.

Should banns of marriage be published after the reading of the second lesson, as directed by the rubric in the prayer-books of the Anglican Episcopal Church that are published to-day, or should they be announced after the recitation of the Nicene Creed? The latter method is the one ordered by the original compilers of the prayerbook now in use, as may be seen by reference to volumes of this kind published prior to the reign of George III. A dispute is now in progress on the subject in Great Britain, and the Lord High Chancellor, who as official "Keeper of the Queen's Conscience" is in a position to speak with predominant authority on the subject, announces that the original manner is the only correct one, and that the present method of proclaiming the banns after the second lesson is altogether wrong and illegal, being based on the misinterpretation of a statute passed for merely temporary purposes under the reign of King George III.

How man has triumphed over space is interestingly shown by the experiment that is about to be tried at the Frankfort Electrical Exhibition ness of the error is apparent upon quotation of the language of the act; "and shall issue for Lauffen, seventy miles distant. The electricity will be generated by water-power in the Neckar River and conveyed to Frankfort by means of cables. The harnessing of Niagara to the uses of man may not be so far in the future, after all.

> Professor Bickmore is an accomplished traveller, and he always travels to some purpose. He is not a globe-trotter in the ordinary sense, although he has seen a good share of the earth's surface. He travels for a purpose, and that is to obtain materials for the lectures with which he entertains and instructs the teachers of this city during the fall and winter. Mr. Bickmore knows how to observe and how to translate his observations into terse and interesting English. His lectures on Saturday mornings are always well attended. He is now on his way home from Labrador, with the scenery of which he has been greatly pleased. His numerous friends and admirers will wait with impatience to hear the results of this summer journey in a little known corner of the globe.

> Because 25,000 persons live on the slopes of the Croton, must we therefore suffer them to empty what they will into that river? Surely not while such things as dollars, pumps and intercepting drains are known among men.

> The season, the dread season, of tail-end collisions and air-brake failures is upon us. "Accident" is the word, though if you sit in the seat of the scorned at the back of the last car in any train, you will soon find yourself wondering why tail-end collisions are not the rule rather than the exception. The duty of the "rear brakeman" is to go back with his flag whenever a train stops unexpectedly. Does he? Oh, no, he waits; he knows, as nearly every one does, that nothing happens in a minute. If he didn't, he would know that everything happens in a minute; in the minute when it is least expected, as a rule. Naturally the rear brakeman doesn't want to be left behind. Presently he does go back, but then it is too late. At the best, after "flagging" his own train, he often has hard work to catch his own again before the other train catches it. 'Tis a fine point. Moral: block system.

> The people of Kansas are discovering that the Farmers' Alliance has done more harm to the State in one season than all the grassnoppers for the last twenty years. Of course it is good political buncombe to persuade the farmers that the country is on the brink of agricultural and commercial ruin, but it is a suicidal pelicy to apply in any one region. The farmers were really never better off than they are at this moment, and nothing will demonstrate the fact so clearly as a little more Alliance muddling.

Oftener than not, the "air-brake" that fails (in the reports) is not an air-brake at all, or if it is, then an old, old fashioned one, long condemned. Railway officers are such determined foes to publicity that they stand mute and see their own best tools wrongly condemned rather than speak the word that would Set it right.

Emin Pacha has once more disappeared into the wilds of Central Africa. No news has been received from him for several months past. He is alone among the natives, having parted with his European companions, and is just as much cut off from the outer world as he was when Stanley rescued him against his will and carried him off, half-prisoner, half-guest, to the sea-coast, The only indication as to his present whereabouts

had hoped to obtain possession of this valuable store himself, which would not only have defrayed the cost of his trans-African trip, but also have yielded enormous profits to the philanthropist who organized the Emin rescue expedition.

PERSONAL.

A Brahmin bull has been presented to the Washing ton Zoological Gardens by the Hon. John H. Starin, of New-York City. Mr. Starin was much interested, while in Congress, in promoting the "Zoo" and other local improvements Ex-Senator Moedy, of South Dakota, a Minnesota

paper says, has accepted the attorneyship of the Harney Peak Copper Mining Company, recently tendered him, at a salary of 88,000 per annum. The mine is in the Black Hills of South Dukots, but an influential member of the company resides in New-York. The many American friends of the Rev. Dr. R. W.

Dale, of Birmingham, England, will be sorry to hear that his duties at the recent International Council proved too much for his strength, and that he has had a serious attack of illness. Sir Hector Langevin, who has retired from the

Canadian Cabinet under pressure, is a brother of the Canadian Cannet under pressure, is a brother of the former Bishop of Rimouski, who resigned his charge last spring, ostensibly from ill health, but really because of a protest sent to Rome by Fremier Mercier, of Quebec, against the Bishop's severity toward certain priests after the then recent elections. General Custer's venerable father, now eighty-four years old, was at Detroit the other day, at the cycle-

rama of the battle of Rig Horn. As he gazed upon the portrayal of his son's death he wept, and finally turned to leave, when a lot of veterans of the Civil War, who were present, recognized and greeted him, and an affecting scene ensued. Captain Thomas S. Adams, the man upon whom the

Farmers' Alliance and anti-lottery Democrats of Louisiann are likely to unite for their candidate for Governor, is a native of South Carolina, and served in the ernor, is a native of South Carolina, and served in the Confederate Army under Wade Hampton. When he went to the Pelican State, twelve years ago, he was penniless and in poor health, and for some years thereafter he was only a field laborer. He likes a good eight, but uses no liquor, and is a strict Presbyterian and dresses severely in black. Mr. Adams is slender and when he stands up straight—his figure is usually bent—he is six feet three inches high.

The Paris papers give some information in regard to the sickness of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, which has been reported by cable. After having undergone at Versailles, in the beginning of June, an operation performed by a pedicure, Dom Pedro went to Vichy, Vichy is a celebrated watering-place in the middle of France. The ex-sovereign did not go there to make a cure, but only to visit the place and its beautiful sur roundings. Soon after his arrival, and on returning from a drive, Dom Pedro was seized with a chill, which compelled him to take to his bed. A slight inflammation was discovered in his foot, and gangrene soon appeared. His doctor, Senhor de Motto-Maia, immediately applied a Lister liniment. The ex-Emperor wron to his son-in-law, the Comte d'Eu, to come to Vichy. The most absolute rest was ordered to be kept by the imperial invalid. The sore has already healed, and it was expected that Dom Pedro would soon be conpictely cured and able to leave his room.

# TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Previously acknowledged.

Entertainment given at Asbury Park by the following-named children: Neille Bushmore, Marion Toombs, Florence Fuffer, Josie Douglas, Roger Rushmore, Roy Shannon, Charile Friends at Water Mill, N. Y. .. 626,259 d E. C. Entertainment given by May B. Higgins, Sadio H. Wiener, Josephine A. Buchan, Miriam Reshower, Clara Higgins, Charles Kehoo. A. K. King, Cayuga, N. Y. Bessio, Fanny and Marian Collection at Sunday Service at Porest Lake Association, Mast Hope, Penn. F. Braman, South Bover, N. Y. Clerk and Cashier, Tunkhannock, Penn. Mrs. H. L. Nicholds, Babylon, L. I. 50 00 5 00 10 00 8 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 A Friend. Jim Lee, Stanhope, N. J. E. P. K. In Memory of Baby Jim". The Children's Friend
Guests at Broad Loaf Inn. Ripton, Vermont,
collection at Sunday service.
Kellogg Trowbridge
E. R. T. Collection at an entertainment consisting of
Biblical tableaus given by the young people
of Paxinosa Inn, Easton, Penn, August 14.
Heteliffe Hicks
J. D. McL.
William Allen Putler
M., Patrison, N. J.
M. W. C. M. W. C. Entertainment given at Pine Grove House, Palenville, N. Y., Mrs. G. H. Hodge.

"The Austral" Brentwood, L. I.

Mrs. E. A. Lyle

Proceeds of a Brookivn Heights little girls fair at Shelter Island Heights
Sunday-achool at Grange Valley, N. J., per 75 00 16.50 Total, August 18, 1891..... \$26,916 86

NOTES OF THE STAGE. H. C. Barnabee, of the Bostonians, is expected to

arrive from Europe in a few days, bringing with him a new prima donna for the coming production of "Robin Hood" at the Standard Theatre. The Allisons, English singers and dancers, have been

engaged by J. D. Hopkins for the Boston Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty Company.

Thomas W. Keene's company for next season includes Frank Hennig, Julius Scott, John Hannon, Thomas R. Eagleson, Carl Ahrendt, Edward Curtis, Edwin Phillips, Ferdinand Reinhart, Benjamin E. Heward, Hugh MacKay, Marwood Andrews, J. J. Cummings, Charles Sands, Miss Alberta Gallatin, Miss Henrietta Vaders, Mrs. S. A. Baker, Miss Hannah E. Balley and Master Sargent. The tour will begin a Wheeling on August 27.

E. J. Buckley, who receptly had a stroke of paralysis, is recovering, and has been seen on the street. He is not yet sure how soon he will be able to play Richard Mansfield's second performance of "Dr.

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Garden Theatre last night drew one of the largest houses of his season there. The play will be seen again on Saturday evening. Carl Rosenfeld, manager of the Lillputian Company, sailed on board the steamship Normannia for this port last week. He has been abroad for six months con-cluding engagements for the Thalia Theatre.

It is reported that Miss Mittens Willet is to be married to a well-known theatrical manager. Miss Willet was the wife of Henry Aveling, the actor who committed suicide at the Sturtevant House some months ago. She had then been separated from his for some time.

THE PLAN TO LICENSE BOSTON THEATEES. Boston, Aug. 18 .- The Aldermen to-day gave a hear ing to the various theatrical managers of this city upon the proposition to impose a high license fee upon place of amusement, the figure suggested being \$1,000 . year. The general feeling was that the license would be willingly paid, provided the city pays the special firemen and policemen whom the theatres are now obliged to hire.

LET THE PELICAN STATE TAKE NOTICE. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The significance of the large vote (in the Blue Grad State) in favor of the Constitution (which contains af anti-lottery clause) is in its revelation of the sentimes of Kentuckians on the lottery question.

WAS BISHOP PERRY A PLAGIARIST! From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

The New-York Tribune's comment on this defense (of Bishop Perry) seems to us to have point and pertinency, and to ga'n rather than lose in effect by its studied moderation. "No man," mildly suggests that contemporary, "should allow a publisher or a proof-reader to put him in a position which will expose him, even though innocent, to a charge of wholesale placia-rism." If an ordinary writer should be vigilant to protect his good name from such hazards, how much more a bishop and doctor of divinity!

KANSAS IS NOT THE ONLY SUFFERER. From The Indianapolis Journal.

If Professor Snow, of the Kansas University, could devise some means to rid that State of humburs which will be as effective as his device for the destruction of chinch-bugs he would be proclaimed the great benefactor of the Sunflower State.

THE COMING STATE CONVENTION. From The Utica Herald.

It is called in good season to permit of a thorough canvass, which is important in view of the purpose manifest to perfect the organization of Republicas clubs and prosecute an active campaign. The place is well chosen. The signs are favorable to Republi-

SECURING THE FRESHEST TIDINGS. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Caller at Bar Harbor-Mr. Blaine, how do you feel

to-day?
Mr. Blaine (to servant)-John, bring in the New-York papers of this morning and find out for the gentleman how I feel.

ONE DRAWBACK TO THE SCHEME